# Amendments to the Specification

**Paragraph at page 7, line 28 to page 8, line 13:**

The bottom can 74 has a similar disk-shaped end 82 and tubular sidewall 84 with substantially the same diameters differing by preferably no more than 0.0005" (0.013mm) primarily limited by the precision of fabrication. However, the bottom can 74 additionally includes a tubular lip 86 extending axially away from the sidewall 84 through a sloping portion 88 and having an inner diameter somewhat larger than the outer diameter of the two sidewalls 80, 84 to allow the two cans 72, 74 to slide together in an overlapping portion forming an annular joint 88 between the two overlapping can 72, 74. The clearance between the outer diameter of the top can 80 and the inner diameter of the lip 86 is preferably less than 0.008" ~~0.2mm~~ (0.2mm), more preferably less than 0.004" (0.1mm), and is conveniently designed at 0.002" (0.05mm). A design clearance should be maintained above 0.0005" (0.013mm) to ease fabrication and promote adhesive flow. The resulting structure resembles a lip stick case or metal cigar tube. The finite width of the joint 88 also allows uncured adhesive to flow through it and so form a sealant within the joint 88, thus providing a hermetically sealed structure. The asymmetric forms of the two cans 72, [[64]] 74 allows the polarity of the encapsulated magnet [[60]] 62 to be visually apparent after assembly if the polarity identification is maintained during assembly or poling.

**Two paragraphs at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16:**

The two cans 72, 74 may be conveniently and economically formed as continuous, integral, and hermetic members by deep drawing, a form of stamping used to form beverage containers and the like at very low cost. This well known room-temperature process is schematically illustrated in the cross-sectional view of FIGS. 8 and 9. A die 97 is formed with a hole 98 having a diameter generally corresponding to that of the stamped can. A blank 100 of the can material is placed above the hole 98, and a knockout 104 is raised to the back of the blank 100. A blankholder 102 is configured to hold the blank against the die 97 and to allow a

stamp 106 to pass through an aperture. The stamp 106 is shaped approximately as the interior of the intended can including rounded corners. In the drawing process, both the blankholder 102 and stamp 106 are hydraulically or mechanically lowered. The blankholder 102 stops on the blank 100 and exerts enough pressure on it to allow it to follow the drawn material into the hole 98. The stamp 106 continues downwardly against the less biased knockout 104 to cold draw the blank 100 into a drawn can 108 illustrated in FIG. 9. Thereafter, the stamp 106 and blankholder 102 are raised, and the knockout 104 is raised to eject the drawn can 108. The top of the drawn can 108 is trimmed. Although both the die [[96]] 97 and the stamp 106 are cylindrically shaped, two effects may cause the drawn cans to be slightly tapered. The stamping both plastically and elastically deforms the blank so that the structure snaps back after the stamp is removed to recover the elastic strain. Also, during deep drawing, the top of the partially drawn may pull away from the stamp 106 and the bottom may pull away from the die 97.

The dual-diameter sidewall of the bottom can [[64]] 74 can be produced by a more complex die and stamp pattern. Other forms of stamping a blank into a die are known and may be practiced with the invention dependent upon the required geometries.

**Paragraph at page 7, lines 20-27:**

The top can 72 is formed of a single, continuous, fluid-impermeable member having a disk-shaped end 78 and a tubular sidewall 80 both substantially circularly symmetric about ~~an unillustrated~~ a central axis 81. The inside diameter of the sidewall 80 is slightly larger than the diameter of the magnet 62 to slidably accommodate the magnet 62 and to allow the flow of uncured adhesive in the gap between the sidewall 80 and the magnet 62. The clearance between the sidewall 80 and the magnet is preferably less than 0.010" (0.25mm) and is conveniently designed at 0.002" (0.05mm) with fabrication variations preferably resulting in a gap of at least 0.001" (0.025mm).

**Paragraph at page 13, lines 11-21:**

The canister may contain and encapsulate more than one magnet or other protected

member. As illustrated in the cross-sectional view of FIG. 12, a canister 120 may contain two magnets 122, 124 spaced along the canister central axis 81 and separated by an optional non-magnetic spacer 126. Additional drops of adhesive may be applied between the ends of the members 122, 124, 126 so that a single compression and curing process binds them into a tight composite structure. If the polarities of the two magnets 122, 124 are parallel, the spacer 126 tailors the magnetic field distribution along the sides of the canister 120. If the polarities of the two magnets 122, 124 are anti-parallel, the assembly may be used as a bucking magnet which strongly projects magnetic filed perpendicular to the axis of the canister 120. This and other canisters of the invention may contain other combinations of multiple magnetic or non-magnetic members.

**Paragraph at page 14, lines 9-21:**

Such a tubular magnet 130 can advantageously be encapsulated in a toriodal shell of the invention. The shells includes a trough-shaped top can 136 having a tubular inner wall 138 and a larger tubular outer wall 140 joined through an annular roof unillustrated in this view in which the orientation of the can 136 is tilted with respect to the illustrated magnet 130. The two can walls 128, 130 and the washer-shaped roof form an annular trough 142, which is sized to snugly fit the tubular magnet 130 with the magnet end face 134 in contact with the can roof. A bottom can 144 has a lower portion with the same shape as the top can 136 but with a shorter length. However, its outer wall 146 is connected at its upper end to an annular outer lip 148 of sufficiently larger diameter to fit the outside of the outer wall 140 of the top can 136. Similarly, its inner wall 150, which ~~is hidden in the illustration but~~ corresponds to the top can inner wall 138, is connected at its upper end to an annular inner lip 152 of sufficiently smaller diameter to fit the inside of the inner wall 138 of the top can 136. The overall lengths of the two cans 136, 144 are preferably equal.